

## **REMARKS**

As a preliminary matter, claim 4 stands objected to for informalities. Specifically, the Examiner asserts that claim 4 is a repeated claim. Accordingly, Applicants have cancelled claim 4 without prejudice, as well as claims 6 and 8, which depend directly and indirectly from claim 4 respectively. Applicants submit that the outstanding rejection has now been rendered moot by these amendments. Although not cited by the Examiner, claims 10 and 15 have also been cancelled herein for similar reasons.

Claims 1 and 9-13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kurematsu et al. (U.S. 5,251,050). Claim 10 has been cancelled without prejudice, rendering this rejection now moot. With respect to the remaining claims, Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection because the cited reference does not disclose (or suggest) that the capacity of a storage capacitor in a liquid crystal display device is greater than or equal to 0.2 times a capacity of a liquid crystal cell in the device, and less than 5 times the capacity of the same liquid crystal cell, as in claim 1 of the present invention, as amended.

Kurematsu discloses a liquid crystal display including a liquid crystal having the capacitance  $C_{LC}$  and an additional sub-capacitance  $C_S$  in parallel with  $C_{LC}$  to reduce an oscillation by parasitic capacitance in the display. (See col. 2, lines 15-19). Kurematsu further discloses that the capacitance  $C_S$  is 5 to 10 times as large as that of the capacitance of  $C_{LC}$  of the liquid crystal. (See col. 2, lines 19-21). Kurematsu only describes the ratio between these two capacitance in one other instance, where Kurematsu again confirms that

the capacitance  $C_S$  is 5 times as large as the capacitance of  $C_{LC}$ , which is a value within the broader range of 5-10 first described. (See col. 3, lines 45-48). Kurematsu neither teaches nor suggests any other ratio between these two capacitances where  $C_S$  has a value of less than 5 times as large as that of  $C_L$ .

In contrast, claim 1 of the present invention as amended recites, among other things, that the capacity of a storage capacitor in the claimed display device is greater than or equal to 0.2 times that of the capacity of the liquid crystal, and less than 5 times that of the liquid crystal. Other than amendments made for grammatical clarity, claim 1 of the present invention has only been amended to avoid the single-point overlap with the disclosed range in Kurematsu. Kurematsu describes the range at issue as only between 5 and 10 times, whereas the present invention describes this range between 0.2 and less than 5 times. By this amendment therefore, the two ranges no longer overlap at the value 5, and therefore Kurematsu does not read upon the present invention at any point. Accordingly, for at least these reasons, claim 1 of the present invention is novel over Kurematsu, and the Section 102 rejection of claim 1 (as well as its dependent claims 9-13) based on Kurematsu is respectfully traversed.

Claims 3 and 5-8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kurematsu in view of Hagiwara et al. (U.S. 5,130,050). With respect to claims 4, 6, and 8, these claims have been cancelled without prejudice, rendering this rejection thereto now moot. With respect to claims 3, 5, and 7, Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at

least the reasons discussed above with respect to the rejection of independent claim 1 based on Kurematsu alone. Claims 3, 5, and 7 all depend either directly or indirectly from independent claim 1, and therefore include all of the features of the base claim, plus additional features. Accordingly, for at least these reasons, the Section 103 rejection of claims 3, 5, and 7 based on a combination of Kurematsu and Hagiwara is respectfully traversed.

Additionally, Applicants wish to point out that Kurematsu teaches that the ratio in question is at least 5, or values greater than 5 up to 10. In contrast, the present invention features a range always less than 5, and as low as 0.2. Accordingly, Applicants submit that there is also no suggestion from Kurematsu to utilize any ratios lower than 5.

Claims 14-19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kurematsu in view of Yamazaki (U.S. 6,597,348). Claim 15 of the present invention has been cancelled without prejudice, rendering this rejection thereto now moot. With respect to the remaining claims, Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the reasons discussed above. Claims 14 and 16-19 all depend directly or indirectly from independent claim 1.

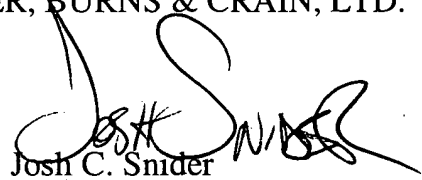
Claim 20 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kurematsu in view of Evanicky et al. (U.S. 6,611,249). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection as well for at least the reasons discussed above. Claim 20 depends from independent claim 1.

For all of the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that this Application, including claims 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11-14, and 16-20, is in condition for allowance, which is respectfully requested. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney if an interview would expedite prosecution.

Respectfully submitted,

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